only if they are legally valid and such person has the authority to sign the applicable documents.

- (c) A minor who is otherwise an eligible producer is eligible to receive marketing assistance loans or loan deficiency payments only if the minor meets one of the following requirements:
- (1) The right of majority has been conferred on the minor by court proceedings or by statute;
- (2) A guardian has been appointed to manage the minor's property and the applicable marketing assistance loan or loan deficiency payment documents are signed by the guardian;
- (3) Any note or loan deficiency payment program application signed by the minor is cosigned by a person determined by the county committee to be financially responsible; or
- (4) A bond is furnished under which a surety guarantees to protect CCC from any loss incurred for which the minor would be liable had the minor been an adult.
- (d) If more than one producer executes a note and security agreement with CCC, each such producer shall be jointly and severally liable for the violation of the terms and conditions of the note and the regulations in this part. Each such producer shall also remain liable for repayment of the entire marketing assistance loan amount until the loan is fully repaid without regard to such producer's claimed share in the commodity pledged as collateral for the loan. In addition, such producer may not amend the note and security agreement with respect to the producer's claimed share in such commodities, or loan proceeds, after execution of the note and security agreement by CCC.
- (e)(1) The county committee may deny a producer a marketing assistance loan on farm-stored commodities if the producer has:
- (i) Made a misrepresentation in connection with the marketing assistance loan or LDP program;
- (ii) Previously not allowed a representative access to the site where commodities pledged as collateral for CCC loans were stored or otherwise failed to corporate in the settlement of a marketing assistance loan; or

- (iii) Failed to adequately protect the interests of CCC in the commodity pledged as collateral for a farm-stored loan.
- (2) A producer who is denied a farmstored loan will be eligible to pledge a commodity as collateral for a warehouse-stored loan or provide some other form of financial assurance to obtain a farm-stored loan.
- (f) A CMA may obtain a marketing assistance loan and loan deficiency payment on eligible production of a loan commodity on behalf of its members who are eligible to receive marketing assistance loans or loan deficiency payments with respect to a crop of a commodity. For purposes of this subpart, the term "producer" includes a CMA.
- (g) In case of the death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer who is entitled to the payment of any sum in settlement of a marketing assistance loan or loan deficiency payment, payment shall, upon proper application to the FSA county service center that disbursed the marketing assistance loan or loan deficiency payment, be made to the persons who would be entitled to such producer's payment under the regulations contained in part 707 of this title.

## § 1421.5 Eligible commodities.

- (a) Commodities eligible to be pledged as collateral for a loan made under this part are:
- (1) Barley, corn, grain sorghum, oats, canola, peanuts, soybeans, oilseeds, wheat, dry peas, lentils, small chickpeas, rice and other crops designated by CCC produced and mechanically harvested in the United States;
- (2) Dual purpose sorghum varieties as determined by CCC; and
- (3) Wool and mohair produced and shorn from live animals in the United States.
- (b) A commodity produced on land owned or otherwise in the possession of the United States that is occupied without the consent of the United States is not an eligible commodity.
- (c)(1) To be an eligible commodity, the commodity must be merchantable for food, feed, or other uses determined by CCC and must not contain mercurial compounds, toxin producing

## § 1421.6

molds, or other substances poisonous to humans or animals. A commodity containing vomitoxin, aflatoxin or Aspergillus mold may not be pledged for a loan made under this part, except as provided by CCC in the marketing assistance loan note and security agreement.

- (2) The determination of class, grade, grading factor, milling yields, and other quality factors, including the determination of type, quality, and quantity for peanuts:
- (i) With respect to barley, canola, corn, flaxseed, grain sorghum, oats, rice, soybeans, sunflower seed for extraction of oil, wheat and other commodities designated by CCC, shall be based upon the Official United States Standards for Grain, United States Standards for Whole Dry Peas, Split Peas, and Lentils for dry peas and lentils, United States Standards for Beans for small chickpeas and the United States Standards for Rice as applied to rough rice whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection.
- (ii) With regard to mustard seed, rapeseed, safflower seed, flaxseed and sunflower seed used for a purpose other than to extract oil, shall be based on quality requirements established and announced by CCC, whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection. The costs of an official quality determination may be paid by CCC. The quality requirements that are used in administering marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments for the oilseeds in this paragraph are available in USDA State and county FSA service centers.
- (iii) With regard to farm-stored peanuts, shall be determined at the time of delivery to CCC by a Federal or State Inspector authorized or licensed by the Secretary.
  - (d) Eligible wool and mohair must:
- (1) Have been produced and sheared from live sheep and goats, of domestic origin and located in the U.S. for a period of not less than 30 calendar days prior to shearing.
- (2) Be of merchantable quality deemed by CCC to be suitable for loan and must have been shorn in the United States.

(e) When certifying acreage on farms in which an interest is held, the producer must provide acceptable evidence of the commodity from which the county committee may determine whether the eligible production claimed by the producer is reasonable for the production practices on such farm or similar farms in the same county; or have either the eligible or ineligible commodity measured by a representative of the county FSA service center at the producer's expense, before commingling.

## §1421.6 Beneficial interest.

(a)(1) To be eligible to receive marketing assistance loans or loan deficiency payments, a producer must have the beneficial interest in the commodity that is tendered to CCC for a marketing assistance loan or loan deficiency payment. The producer must always have had the beneficial interest in the commodity unless, before the commodity was harvested, sheared or slaughtered in the case of unshorn pelts, the producer, and a former producer whom the producer tendering the commodity to CCC has succeeded, had such an interest in the commodity. Commodities obtained by gift, barter or purchase shall not be eligible to be tendered to CCC for marketing assistance loans or loan deficiency payments. Heirs who succeed to the beneficial interest of a deceased producer or who assume the decedent's obligations under an existing marketing assistance loan or loan deficiency payment shall be eligible to receive marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments whether succession to the commodity occurs before or after harvest, shearing or slaughter so long as the heir otherwise complies with this part.

(2) A producer shall not be considered to have divested the beneficial interest in the commodity if the producer retains control, title, and risk of loss in the commodity, including the right to make all decisions regarding the tender of such commodity to CCC for marketing assistance loans or loan deficiency payments, including those cases where the producer takes either of the actions in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (a)(2)(ii) of this section as follows: